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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/689,323

**Applicant(s)**

CUNNAGIN ET AL.

**Examiner**

Chad Dickerson

**Art Unit**

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 April 2008.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10/20/2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/ISD/800)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date IDS filed 4/24/2008  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. However, the references of Gillam and Aoki are both still applied. The reference of Gillam can still be applied to amended claims 1, 3-6.

Regarding claim 1, a computer on the network, which is connected to the copier (10) can transmit jobs to the copier device in the system. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0030] and [0031]. Therefore, the above claim feature is performed.

Regarding claim 3, the printer device has a user interface (36) and this is considered as the first user interface. With this user interface, the function of transmitting information outside the machine to another location is not performed with this interface. This interface creates the print job with a couple of keys and these jobs are queued to be printed (see paragraphs [0029]-[0031]). Therefore, with the above explanation, the feature of the claim is performed.

Regarding claim 4, the paragraph of [0031] specifically states that jobs are transmitted to the copier from a host computer over the network. Also, listed in the previous paragraph [0030], the module (18) can reside in a computer that communicates with the copier (10). With these features, claim 4 is performed.

Regarding claim 5, disclosed in paragraph [0019] is the copier being able to accept hard copy images through an input scanner and print the input images. With this disclosed, the feature of claim 5 is performed.

Regarding claim 6, in the previously mentioned paragraph [0019], the disclosure notes that the scanned images in the copier can be transmitted through facsimile to an external location on a computer memory or some location on the network (also see paragraph [0026]). Therefore, the above feature of the claim is performed.

The reference of Aoki performs some of the features of claim 2. In regards to claim 2, the reference of Aoki provides a first operator panel that cannot record an image. This operator panel (119) is connected to the printer in the system, as shown in figures 1, 2 and 4. As seen in paragraphs [0030]-[0036], the printer has an operator panel that is simply able to change print settings of input image data. This operation panel is not able to record an image like a camera.

The Examiner has introduced other references below since some of the other features added by amendment that has created deficiencies can be cured.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3-14, 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillam '894 (US Pub No 2004/0051894) in view of Manico '557 (US Pat No 7170557).

Re claim 1: Gillam '894 discloses an all-in-one printing system comprising:

a) a machine which is adapted to function as at least two different devices, wherein the at least two different devices are chosen from a group consisting of a printer, a copier, a scanner, a facsimile device, and a photo card reader (i.e. in machine (10) are the functions of faxing, scanning, copying and printing. With the use of the device (12) a reading function of badges and other things can also be performed; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0022]), and wherein the machine includes machine controller electronics which alone, when activated, enables the machine to function as all of the at least two different devices (i.e. when the machine (10) is activated by the device (12) it can perform all the above features; see paragraphs [0019]-[0022]);

b) a first operator panel which is removably and directly attachable to the machine and which when attached to the machine interfaces with the machine controller electronics to selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least one of the at least two different devices (i.e. the device (12) has an operator panel that is used to instruct the machine to perform a scanning, printing, copying or faxing operation. This device can be directly attachable from the machine through a USB port, which can be removed from the machine as well. This device can activate the functions of the machine when connected or detected from a short range of the device; see paragraphs [0019]-[0024]); and

c) a second operator panel which is removably attachable to the machine instead of the first operator panel and which when attached to the machine interfaces with the machine controller electronics to selectively activate the machine controller electronics

to enable the machine to function as at least a different one of the at least two different devices (i.e. in the system, multiple devices (10) can be used in the system as shown in figure 1. The second device can also perform the features of activating the machine (10) to perform copying, scanning, printing and faxing. However, this device can be used to perform a different function from the first device. The device is also directly attachable to the machine; see paragraphs [0019]-[0024]),

wherein the printer, the copier, the scanner, and the facsimile-sending device each operate on data received from a source other than at least one of the first and second operator panels (i.e. a computer on the network, which is connected to the copier (10) can transmit jobs to the copier device in the system. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0030] and [0031]. Therefore, the above claim feature is performed).

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach directly physically engages with the machine.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Manico '557. Manico '557 discloses directly physically engages with the machine (i.e. in the system, a display device (10) is used to display images that are received through either recording or through a memory device. This display device connects to a plurality of modules, with one module able to print images. The display device engages with the display dock shown in figures 2 and 3. This performs the feature of having a user interface able to dock into a device that is able to perform a printing and printer scanning operation; see col. 3, lines 47—col. 4, line 45 and col. 5, line 5 – col. 6, line 21).

Therefore, in view of Manico '557, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of directly physically

engages with the machine in order to have a display device that is used to enter instructions into the system as an interface that is able to be docked on the display module (as stated in Manico '557 col. 4, lines 2-45).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel cannot transmit image data to the machine (i.e. the printer device has a user interface (36) and this can be considered as the first user interface. With this user interface, the function of transmitting information outside the machine to another location is not performed with this interface. This interface creates the print job with a couple of keys and these jobs are queued to be printed; see paragraphs [0029]-[0031]).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the at least two devices include at least the printer, and wherein the received data on which the printer operates is electronic data from a host computer (i.e. the paragraph of [0031] specifically states that jobs are transmitted to the copier from a host computer over the network. Also, listed in the previous paragraph [0030], the module (18) can reside in a computer that communicates with the copier (10)).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the at least two devices include at least the copier, and wherein the received data on which the copier operates is a hard copy original (i.e. disclosed in paragraph [0019] is the copier being able to accept hard copy images through an input scanner and print the input images).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '848 discloses wherein the at least two devices includes at least one of the scanner and the facsimile-sending device, wherein the received data on which the scanner operates is a hard copy original (i.e. disclosed in paragraph [0019] is the copier being able to accept hard copy images through an input scanner and print the input images), and

wherein the received data on which the facsimile-sending device operates is at least one of electronic data from a host computer and a hard copy original (i.e. in the previously mentioned paragraph [0019], the disclosure notes that the scanned images in the copier can be transmitted through facsimile to an external location on a computer memory or some location on the network (also see paragraph [0026])).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first set of at least one push button operatively connected to the machine controller electronics to at least in part selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least one of the at least two different devices when the first



operator panel is attached to the machine (i.e. when viewing the device in figure 2, the device includes at least one push button on the device that, when connected to the machine (10) can have the machine perform a desired function; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0027]), and

wherein the second operator panel includes a second set of at least one push button operatively connected to the machine controller electronics to at least in part selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least a different one of the at least two different devices when the second operator panel is attached to the machine instead of the first operator panel (i.e. when another device is used to be attached to a machine through a USB, this device can also be used to have the machine perform a different function on the machine than the previous device connected to the machine; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0027]).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen, wherein the second operator panel includes a second display screen, and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Manico '557. Manico '557 discloses wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen (i.e. in Manico '557, the display devices are used as user interfaces that display different types of information. The display devices can show different types of instructions to different

users depending on what the user desires to perform on the system; see col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 65), wherein the second operator panel includes a second display screen (i.e. since multiple display devices can be used in the system, a second display device can be used in the system to perform functions in the system also; col. 7, line 64 – col. 45), and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen (i.e. with the different display devices, the displays can show different messages depending on the instructions the user is inputting into the system in order to perform certain functions in the system; see col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 65).

Therefore, in view of Manico '557, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen, wherein the second operator panel includes a second display screen, and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen in order to have display devices used to accept instructions and display images (as stated in Manico '557 col. 4, lines 1-65).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel lacks a display screen (i.e. shown in figure 2, the device (12) does not specifically show a display screen; see figure 2).

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Manico '557. Manico '557 discloses wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen (i.e. since multiple display devices can be used in the system, a second display device can be used in the system to perform functions in the system also; col. 7, line 64 – col. 45).

Therefore, in view of Manico '557, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the function wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen in order have display devices used to accept instructions and display images (as stated in Manico '557 col. 4, lines 1-65).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above. Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics (i.e. in the system, each device has an associated identification code that is recognized by the machine's security module (18 and 42); see paragraphs [0023]-[0032]), wherein the second operator panel includes a second identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics and which is different than the first identification code (i.e. in the system, since each device has a separate respective identification code, then the system performs the feature of having a second device that has its own identification code in order to differentiate that device from other devices; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0023]-[0032]).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first set of at least one push button operatively connected to the machine controller electronics to at least in part selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least one of the at least two different devices when the first operator panel is attached to the machine (i.e. when viewing the device in figure 2, the device includes at least one push button on the device that, when connected to the machine (10) can have the machine perform a desired function; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0027]), and

wherein the second operator panel includes a second set of at least one push button operatively connected to the machine controller electronics to at least in part selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least a different one of the at least two different devices when the second operator panel is attached to the machine instead of the first operator panel (i.e. when another device is used to be attached to a machine through a USB, this device can also be used to have the machine perform a different function on the machine than the previous device connected to the machine; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0027]).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen, wherein the second operator panel includes a second

display screen, and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Manico '557. Manico '557 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen (i.e. in Manico '557, the display devices are used as user interfaces that display different types of information. The display devices can show different types of instructions to different users depending on what the user desires to perform on the system; see col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 65), wherein the second operator panel includes a second display screen (i.e. since multiple display devices can be used in the system, a second display device can be used in the system to perform functions in the system also; col. 7, line 64 – col. 45), and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen (i.e. with the different display devices, the displays can show different messages depending on the instructions the user is inputting into the system in order to perform certain functions in the system; see col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 65).

Therefore, in view of Manico '557, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the function of wherein the first operator panel includes a first display screen, wherein the second operator panel includes a second display screen, and wherein the machine controller electronics is adapted to display at least one message on the second display screen but not on the first display screen in order to have display devices used to accept instructions and display images (as stated in Manico '557 col. 4, lines 1-65).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel lacks a display screen (i.e. shown in figure 2, the device (12) does not specifically show a display screen; see figure 2).

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Manico '557. Manico '557 discloses wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen (i.e. since multiple display devices can be used in the system, a second display device can be used in the system to perform functions in the system also; col. 7, line 64 – col. 45).

Therefore, in view of Manico '557, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the function wherein the second operator panel includes a display screen in order have display devices used to accept instructions and display images (as stated in Manico '557 col. 4, lines 1-65).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics (i.e. in the system, each device has an associated identification code that is recognized by the machine's security module (18 and 42); see paragraphs [0023]-[0032]),

wherein the second operator panel includes a second identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics and which is different than the first identification code (i.e. in the system, since each device has a separate respective identification code, then the system performs the feature of having a second device that has its own identification code in order to differentiate that device from other devices; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0023]-[0032]).

Re claim 19: Gillam '894 discloses a simple and configurable all-in-one operator panel comprising:

a machine which is adapted to function as at least two different devices (i.e. in the system, the machine (10) can function as a printer, scanner, copier, printer or facsimile-sending device; see paragraphs [0019]-[0022]),

wherein the at least two different devices are chosen from the group consisting of a printer, a copier, a scanner, a facsimile device, and a photo card reader (i.e. in machine (10) are the functions of faxing, scanning, copying and printing. With the use of the device (12) a reading function of badges and other things can also be performed; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0022]),

wherein the machine includes machine controller electronics which alone, when activated, enables the machine to function as all of the at least two different devices (i.e. when the machine (10) is activated by the device (12) it can perform all the above features; see paragraphs [0019]-[0022]),

wherein the machine is adapted to receive a first operator panel and to receive a second operator panel instead of the first operator panel (i.e. in the system, the devices (12) can be attached to the machine (10) in any order; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0025]),

wherein the first operator panel is removably and directly attachable to the machine and when attached to the machine serves only as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least one of the at least two different devices (i.e. the device (12) has an operator panel that is used to instruct the machine to perform a scanning, printing, copying or faxing operation. This device can be directly attachable from the machine through a USB port, which can be removed from the machine as well. This device can activate the functions of the machine when connected or detected from a short range of the device; see paragraphs [0019]-[0024]), and

wherein the second operator panel is removably and directly attachable to the machine instead of the first operator panel and when attached to the machine serves only as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to selectively activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to function as at least a different one of the at least two different devices (i.e. in the system, multiple devices (10) can be used in the system as shown in figure 1. The second device can also perform the features of activating the machine (10) to perform copying, scanning, printing and faxing. However, this device can be used to perform a different function from the first



device. The device is also directly attachable to the machine; see paragraphs [0019]-[0024]).

wherein the printer, the copier, the scanner, and the facsimile-sending device each operate on data received from a source other than at least one of the first and second operator panels (i.e. a computer on the network, which is connected to the copier (10) can transmit jobs to the copier device in the system. This is mentioned in paragraphs [0030] and [0031]. Therefore, the above claim feature is performed).

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach directly physically engages with the machine.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Manico '557. Manico '557 discloses directly physically engages with the machine (i.e. in the system, a display device (10) is used to display images that are received through either recording or through a memory device. This display device connects to a plurality of modules, with one module able to print images. The display device engages with the display dock shown in figures 2 and 3. This performs the feature of having a user interface able to dock into a device that is able to perform a printing and printer scanning operation; see col. 3, lines 47—col. 4, line 45 and col. 5, line 5 – col. 6, line 21).

Therefore, in view of Manico '557, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of directly physically engages with the machine in order to have a display device that is used to enter instructions into the system as an interface that is able to be docked on the display module (as stated in Manico '557 col. 4, lines 2-45).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the at least two different devices include the printer and the scanner (i.e. in the system the machine can function as a printer and a scanner; see paragraphs [0019]-[0024]), wherein the attached first operator panel enables the machine to function as the printer but not the scanner (i.e. in the system, a device can be used to command the machine (10) to print or copy a document that is sent to the machine (10); see paragraphs [0019]-[0030]), and wherein the attached second operator panel enables the machine to function as the scanner and the printer (i.e. with the devices (12) able to do the similar functions, the second device used can order the printer to perform scanning and printing a document; see paragraphs [0019]-[0030]).

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillam '894, as modified by Manico '557, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Wegeng '848 (US Pub No 2004/0041848).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the first operator panel cannot record an image (i.e. in Gillam, the user interface on the machine (10) is used as an operator panel and this panel cannot record an image; see paragraphs [0029]-[0031]).

However, Gillam '848 fails to teach and wherein the second operator panel cannot record an image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Wegeng '848. Wegeng '848 discloses and wherein the second operator panel cannot record an image (i.e. in the system of Wegeng '848, the PDA, used as an operator panel for the copier, does not perform the feature of recording an image. In the invention, there are two user interfaces, one on the copier and a separate PDA or computer used as the second; see fig. 1-3; paragraphs [0007] and [0018]-[0022]).

Therefore, in view of Wegeng, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of and wherein the second operator panel cannot record an image incorporated in the device of Gillam '894, as combined with the features of Manico '557, in order to have an alternate device as a user interface in the system (as stated in Wegeng '848 paragraph [0007]).

5. Claims 15, 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillam '894 in view of Wegeng '848.

Re claim 15: Gillam '894 discloses a simple and configurable all-in-one operator panel comprising:

a) a machine which is adapted to function as at least a facsimile device (i.e. illustrated in figure 3, the machine (16) includes both a printer and a scanner subsystem and these subsystems perform the function of being two different devices that perform scanning and printing functions in the multifunctional device. The facsimile transmission

function can be performed by the machine as well; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0015]-[0021]), and

wherein the machine includes machine controller electronics which alone, when activated, enables the machine to operate as at least the facsimile device in a computer-host-based mode (i.e. in the system, when a device is connected to the machine (10) and the device instructs a scan-to-file function on the machine, the machine needs the use of the computer for the storing function. With the use of the computer in the storing function, this is considered as a computer-host-based function and the machine is operated in the mode. Also, as stated in paragraphs [0030] and [0031], the module (18) can be in a computer that is connected to the machine that enables the machine to process print jobs. With this computer connected to the machine, this scenario represents the claim function of having the machine electronics being able to operate in a computer-host based mode; see paragraphs [0019]-[0026], [0030] and [0031]);

b) a first operator panel which is removably and directly attachable to the machine and which when attached to the machine serves only as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to operate as at least a facsimile device in the computer-host-based mode, (i.e. the device (12) has an operator panel that is used to instruct the machine to perform a scanning, printing, copying or faxing operation. This device can be directly attachable from the machine through a USB port, which can be removed from the machine as well. This device can activate the functions of the machine when

connected. Also, with the device being connected to the machine and ordering a function that requires the outside use of a computer, the system is considered to operate in computer-host-based mode and cannot operate in a stand-alone-based mode because of the use of the outside computer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0025]); and

c) a second operator panel which is removably and directly attachable to the machine instead of the first operator panel, which has operator panel controller electronics for the machine to operate in the stand-alone-based mode, and which when attached to the machine serves only as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to operate the machine in the stand-alone-based mode (i.e. in the system, multiple devices (10) can be used in the system as shown in figure 1. The second device can also perform the features of activating the machine (10) to perform copying, scanning, printing and faxing. However, this device can be used to perform a different function from the first device. The device is also directly attachable to the machine. When this device orders a fax operation, the system works in a stand-alone-based mode since the machine does not need to involve the use of an external device such as a computer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0029]) and to activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to also function in the computer-host-based mode (i.e. when using the same second device (12) to perform the scan-to-file function, the use of an external device, such as a computer, is needed. With the use of the outside computer, the system operates in a computer-host-based mode. As also stated in paragraph [0030], if the module (18) is employed inside a host computer, then the

information sent to the machine (10) is sent through the computer from the device (12), operating in a computer host based mode; see paragraphs [0019]-[0029]).

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach wherein the machine cannot operate as at least the facsimile device in a stand-alone-based mode when the first operator panel is attached to the machine.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Wegeng '848. Wegeng '848 discloses wherein the machine cannot operate as at least the facsimile device in a stand-alone-based mode when the first operator panel is attached to the machine (i.e. in the system, the copier device does not operate as a facsimile device with the first user interface, or operation panel, used as the operator panel. This performs the feature of having a copier device having a user interface and the copier not able to operate as a facsimile device; see paragraphs [0024]-[0029]).

Therefore, in view of Wegeng '848, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the machine cannot operate as at least the facsimile device in a stand-alone-based mode when the first operator panel is attached to the machine in order to have an alternate electronic device as an alternate interface used to communicate with the copier (as stated in Wegeng '848 paragraph [0007]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Wegeng '848 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system, wherein the first operator panel includes a first identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics (i.e. in the

system, each device has an associated identification code that is recognized by the machine's security module (18 and 42); see paragraphs [0023]-[0032]),

wherein the second operator panel includes a second identification code which is recognizable by the machine controller electronics and which is different than the first identification code (i.e. in the system, since each device has a separate respective identification code, then the system performs the feature of having a second device that has its own identification code in order to differentiate that device from other devices; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0023]-[0032]).

Re claim 20: Gillam '894 discloses an all-in-one printing system comprising

a machine which is adapted to function as at least one device, wherein the at least one device is chosen from the group consisting of a printer, a copier, a scanner, a facsimile device, and a photo card reader (i.e. in machine (10) are the functions of faxing, scanning, copying and printing. With the use of the device (12) a reading function of badges and other things can also be performed; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0022]),

wherein the machine includes machine controller electronics which alone, when activated, enables the machine to operate as at least the facsimile device in a computer-host-based mode (i.e. in the system, when a device is connected to the machine (10) and the device instructs a scan-to-file function on the machine, the machine needs the use of the computer for the storing function. With the use of the computer in the storing function, this is considered as a computer-host-based function

and the machine is operated in the mode. Also, as stated in paragraphs [0030] and [0031], the module (18) can be in a computer that is connected to the machine that enables the machine to process print jobs. With this computer connected to the machine, this scenario represents the claim function of having the machine electronics being able to operate in a computer-host based mode; see paragraphs [0019]-[0026], [0030] and [0031]),

wherein the machine is adapted to receive a first operator panel and to receive a second operator panel instead of the first operator panel (i.e. in the system, the devices (12) can be attached to the machine (10) in any order; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0019]-[0025]),

wherein the first operator panel is removably attachable to the machine and when attached to the machine serves only as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to operate as at least the facsimile device in the computer-host-based mode (i.e. the device (12) has an operator panel that is used to instruct the machine to perform a scanning, printing, copying or faxing operation. This device can be directly attachable from the machine through a USB port, which can be removed from the machine as well. This device can activate the functions of the machine when connected. With the device being connected to the machine and ordering a function that requires the outside use of a computer, the system is considered to operate in computer-host-based mode and cannot operate in a stand-alone-based mode because of the use of the outside computer. Also, with the device being connected to the



machine and ordering a function that requires the outside use of a computer, the system is considered to operate in computer-host-based mode and cannot operate in a stand-alone-based mode because of the use of the outside computer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0025]), and

wherein the second operator panel is removably attachable to the machine instead of the first operator pane, has operator-panel controller electronics for the machine to operate as at least the facsimile device in the stand-alone-based mode, and when attached to the machine servers as a user interface with the machine controller electronics to operate the machine as at least the facsimile device in the stand-alone-based mode (i.e. in the system, multiple devices (10) can be used in the system as shown in figure 1. The second device can also perform the features of activating the machine (10) to perform copying, scanning, printing and faxing. However, this device can be used to perform a different function from the first device. The device is also directly attachable to the machine. When this device orders a fax operation, the system works in a stand-alone-based mode since the machine does not need to involve the use of an external device such as a computer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0029]) and to activate the machine controller electronics to enable the machine to also function as at least the facsimile device in the computer-host-based mode (i.e. when using the same second device (12) to perform the scan-to-file function, the use of an external device, such as a computer, is needed. With the use of the outside computer, the system operates in a computer-host-based mode. As also stated in paragraph [0030], if the module (18) is employed inside a host computer, then the information sent to the

machine (10) is sent through the computer from the device (12), operating in a computer host based mode; see paragraphs [0019]-[0029]).

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach wherein the machine cannot operate as at least the facsimile device in a stand-alone-based mode when the first operator panel is attached to the machine.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Wegeng '848. Wegeng '848 discloses wherein the machine cannot operate as at least the facsimile device in a stand-alone-based mode when the first operator panel is attached to the machine (i.e. in the system, the copier device does not operate as a facsimile device with the first user interface, or operation panel, used as the operator panel. This performs the feature of having a copier device having a user interface and the copier not able to operate as a facsimile device; see paragraphs [0024]-[0029]).

Therefore, in view of Wegeng '848, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the machine cannot operate as at least the facsimile device in a stand-alone-based mode when the first operator panel is attached to the machine in order to have an alternate electronic device as an alternate interface used to communicate with the copier (as stated in Wegeng '848 paragraph [0007]).

6. Claims 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillam '894, as modified by Wegeng '848, as applied to claim 15 above, and further

in view of Aoki '274 (US Pub No 2005/0262274) and Oyanagi '300 (US Pub No 2002/0044300).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Wegeng '848 are disclosed above.

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach the system, wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes a rasterizing and print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) and includes a memory operatively connected to the ASIC.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Aoki '274. Aoki '274 discloses wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) (i.e. in the system, the operation panel (601) can be used to perform print formatting in the system on the image data. It is understood that the operation panel has to have some type of integrated circuit that is customized to order the printer to perform the desired functions of the system with the operator panel. With the particular purpose of performing image processing and formatting, the above feature is performed; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0104]-[0106]).

Therefore, in view of Aoki '274, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system, wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) in order to set print settings using the operation panel (as stated in Aoki '274 paragraph [0103]-[0105]).

However, Gillam '894 in view of Aoki '274 fails to teach rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Oyanagi '300. Oyanagi '300 discloses rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC (i.e. in paragraphs [0058] and [0059], the system has an interlaced memory (26) that is connected to the printer ASIC (20) in order to transmit information to the printer ASIC (20). Since the printer ASIC (20) controls the printer engine (22), the printer engine is able to print a raster based on the image data stored in the interlaced memory (26); see fig. 1; paragraphs [0058] and [0059]).

Therefore, in view of Oyannagi '300, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC in order to have a printer, using a printer ASIC, to print stored data into a raster image (as stated in Oyannagi '300 paragraphs [0058] and [0059]).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Wegeng '848 are disclosed above.

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach the system, wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes a rasterizing and print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) and includes a memory operatively connected to the ASIC.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Aoki '274. Aoki '274 discloses wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) (i.e. in the system, the operation panel (601) can be used to perform print formatting in the system on the image data. It is understood that the operation panel has to have some type of integrated circuit that is

customized to order the printer to perform the desired functions of the system with the operator panel. With the particular purpose of performing image processing and formatting, the above feature is performed; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0104]-[0106]).

Therefore, in view of Aoki '274, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system, wherein the operator-panel controller electronics includes print formatting application-specific-integrated-circuit (ASIC) in order to set print settings using the operation panel (as stated in Aoki '274 paragraph [0103]-[0105]).

However, Gillam '894 in view of Aoki '274 fails to teach rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Oyanagi '300. Oyanagi '300 discloses rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC (i.e. in paragraphs [0058] and [0059], the system has an interlaced memory (26) that is connected to the printer ASIC (20) in order to transmit information to the printer ASIC (20). Since the printer ASIC (20) controls the printer engine (22), the printer engine is able to print a raster based on the image data stored in the interlaced memory (26); see fig. 1; paragraphs [0058] and [0059]).

Therefore, in view of Oyannagi '300, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have rasterizing and a memory operatively connected to the ASIC in order to have a printer, using a printer ASIC, to print stored data into a raster image (as stated in Oyannagi '300 paragraphs [0058] and [0059]).

7. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillam '894, as modified by Manico '557, as applied to claim 1, and further in view of the Admitted prior art.

Re claim 22: The teachings of Gillam '894 and Manico '557 are disclosed above.

Gillam '894 discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the at least two different devices include the printer and the reader (i.e. in the system, it is shown that a printer is a device and that the device (12) can perform as a barcode or badge reader; see paragraphs [0019]-[0030]), wherein the attached first operator panel enables the machine to function as the printer but not the reader (i.e. in the system, when the device is used, it can command the machine to perform a print job as a printer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0030]), and wherein the attached second operator panel enables the machine to function as the scanner and the printer (i.e. in the system, the machine can be used to operate as a scanner and as a printer; see paragraphs [0019]-[0030]).

However, Gillam '894 fails to teach photo card reader.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by the admitted prior art. The admitted prior art discloses a photo card reader (i.e. in the admitted prior art, the specification states that a photo card reader is included in the functions of the conventional printing system; see page 1, lines 9-20).

Therefore, in view of the admitted prior art, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a photo card reader in order to

have photo card reading similar to conventional printing system (as stated in the admitted prior art page 1, lines 9-20).

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
9. The admitted prior art still performs the function of having a first operator panel, which is removably attachable to the machine and a second operator panel that is also removably attachable to the machine. Both of these operator panels enable the machine to function as at least one of the two different devices. These operator panels also allow for system to operate in a stand-alone-based mode in which the machine can operate in without the assistance of a host computer.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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